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# The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XCI., NO. 96.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

It Won't Cost Much to

## Get Your Watch or Clock Fixed

Perhaps you are letting your watch run a long time without fresh oil, and so ruining your time piece.

### GET IT FIXED PROPERLY

A watch should never run for more than 18 months without fresh oil. Bring your watch to us or tell us you have a troublesome clock at home and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to have the trouble removed.

IT WILL BE DONE PROPERLY AT

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## "LEGOA" SEED OATS!

Perfectly graded and thoroughly cleaned. For sale by

**The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.**

## Rival Fleets Still Hidden

Two Day's Cruise off Entrance to Port Arthur Fails to Locate Ships.

Searchlights on Golden Hill the Only Warlike Signs Now Visible.

Neither Scout Ships Nor Chinese Provision Junks Make Appearance.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

On Board the Steamer Haimun, off Port Arthur, April 5.—(By De Forrest Wireless Telegrams.)—The Haimun, April 5.—"I have been cruising in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur for fifty hours. The situation here is a most remarkable one, and but for the searchlights on Golden Hill, which illuminate the waters brightly, it might be thought that all the world was at peace. There is absolutely no evidence of hostilities, and we have not seen a single craft of any description belonging to either belligerent. Although we have been at sea ever since Saturday, we have failed to locate even a scout ship, which is very unusual, as heretofore when the fleets were not to be seen, the scouting boats were always cruising off the coast.

"Another singular feature is the absence of the large flotilla of Chinese junks, which, on all previous visits to these waters, we have seen steering to the northwest, and which were usually laden with provisions for Port Arthur. None of these have been seen for two days."

### A ROYAL LOVE AFFAIR.

Prince Can Visit Copenhagen Provided Princesses Are Not There.

Berlin, April 5.—Crown Prince Frederick William is going to Copenhagen in behalf of Emperor William to congratulate King Christian on his 86th birthday, April 8th. The Vossische Zeitung learns from the best source that the visit occurs only upon the condition that not one of the Danish Princesses is present at Copenhagen. Negotiations to the engagement of the Crown Prince to Princess Alexandra were reported to have been in progress last year, but to have been broken off by the Duke of Cumberland, his father, exciting the resentment of the Emperor.

### LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

Foolish Swain Shares Secret With Too Many and Princess is Injured.

Berlin, April 5.—Matisch, the former lieutenant in the Austrian army whose intrigue with the Princess Louise of Coburg (eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium) caused her husband, Prince Philipp of Coburg, to have her detained in a private asylum at Coswig, a suburb of Dresden, Saxony, made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the Princess several days ago. Matisch arrived at Coswig in an automobile from Berlin, expecting the cooperation of a restaurant-keeper, Saxony, who told a third person, through whom the physician in charge of the asylum was informed of the facts in the case. After waiting for several days in the vicinity in which the Princess usually drove, Matisch concluded that the attempt was useless now for the Princess was nowhere visible.

## Interesting Rumor Of Intervention

Report That King Edward Has Already Secured The Czar's Consent.

Negotiations May Already Have Affected the Prosecution of the War.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

Brussels, April 6.—The following despatch has been received from a Berlin correspondent, in which it is generally credited, is worthy of reproduction merely as indicating that there is still a belief that intervention will yet end the war:

"King Edward has taken precautionary steps to ascertain if Russia would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation. The Czar is declared to have assured the King that if such an offer were properly made, it would readily be accepted by Russia. With Russian acquiescence thus secured, it is difficult to see how Japan can decline the proposal when it emanates from her powerful ally. Optimists here believe that the slow march of events in the Far East is due to the fact that these negotiations have actually begun."

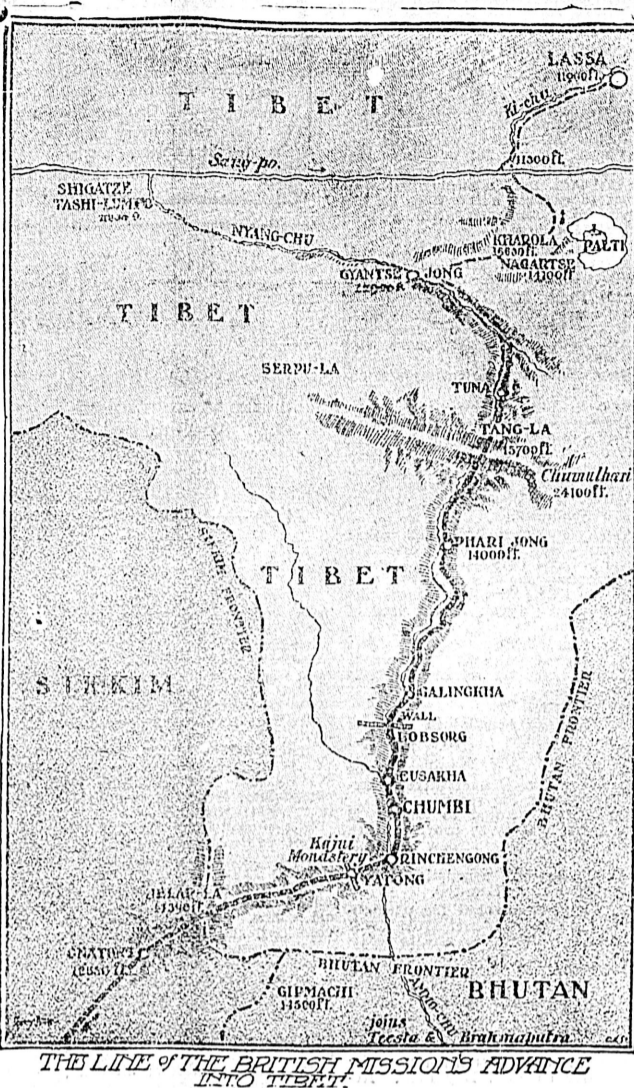
### LAKE NAVIGATION OPENS.

Cleveland, April 5.—The big steamer City of Detroit arrived here from Detroit late today, being the first boat to cross Lake Erie this season. Very little ice was encountered.

### SUICIDE AT CUMBERLAND.

Young Austrian Takes His Life During Fit of Insanity.

Cumtcedand, B. C., April 5.—(Special.)—A man named Davis Seagold, a native of Austria, was found dead at 2:30 p.m. today in his cabin. It is clearly a suicide. He had been in the Marshall Brothers' store about noon and talked strangely. John Marrochi asked him if anything ailed him, but he answered no. Shortly after he left for home, and afterwards Marrochi walked up to his cabin near the Comox road in order to see if Davis was all right. He found the door fastened inside and the key outside. He went at once for Constables Thompson and Banks, who broke open the door and found the man lying on his face with the room swimming in blood. An examination showed he had cut his throat, the head being half severed from the body, and a razor was still tightly clasped in one hand. He had evidently committed the act lying in bed, and afterwards rolled off onto the floor. He was a young man and had been working in the mines.



## AN ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK IN RUSSIA

One Hundred Are Attacked and Buildings Demolished But No Deaths.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—Russia has completed arrangements through the French minister at Tokio to appeal the cases of the Russian merchantmen now before the Japanese prize courts. Three Japanese lawyers have been engaged to present the cases. The appeals will be made on various grounds. Most of the ships were taken before the declaration of war, several of them were captured by the high seas, having left port before the war broke out and others were detained in Japanese ports, notwithstanding Japan's declaration allowing Russian ships in port a certain time to quit.

There were experiments at the St. Nicholas and Warsaw depots today in placing troops and taking them from trains to determine the rapidity with which mobilization can be carried out. Two battalions of infantry, two horse Guard batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry were allowed 22 minutes to board a train of 48 cars and 17 minutes to leave it. The tasks were accomplished in the specified time.

The Emperor has ordered the payment of a gratuity amounting to 18 months' pay to the officers and men of the Varang and Korietz.

Rumors have reached here which, however are unconfirmed, to the effect that a small number of disturbances have taken place at Gomel, in which about 100 Jews were attacked. A free fight resulted and according to the reports, some Jewish butchers drew their knives and wounded four Christians. Several Jewish stores were destroyed, but there were no fatalities.

### U. S. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Milwaukee, April 5.—Mayor Ross, Democrat, carried the city in the municipal election today, having a plurality of 5,912 over City Clerk, Republican. The Democrats also control the municipal council. Reports from other parts of the state show Republican and Democratic victories about evenly divided.

Lincoln, Neb., April 5.—Republicans elected their city ticket.

### CIVIC OFFICIALS

### RECEIVE DISMISSAL

Result of Trial at Calgary Causes Corporation's Officers to be Discharged.

Winnipeg, April 5.—As a result of the verdict given by Chief Justice Sifton in the recent sale of Calgary lots and revelations made at the trial, City Clerk McEwan, City Auditor F. R. Exham and City Solicitor G. B. Smith have been dismissed.

J. H. Cavanagh, manager of the Hudson's Bay stores, is dead aged 42. Deceased was born near Kingston, Ont., and came West during C. P. R. construction. He was prominent in A. O. U. W. and Masonic circles.

Seeding will commence in southern Manitoba on the 10th. The weather is warm and the snow is fast disappearing.

The license commissioners have decided to ignore Judge Meyer's order to cancel the Norwood liquor license.

In addition to Metcalf & Son's elevator at Portage la Prairie burst yesterday, scattering 10,000 bushels of oats on the ground.

Ransom's stables at Carberry were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$2,000. All the horses were saved.

Mrs. Smith, widow of Rev. A. Smith, and mother of Dr. Bruce Smith, of Brockville, died at Port Arthur.

The interment takes place in Seaford.

Sunday cars will be run between Port William and Port Arthur, commencing on April 17th.

### BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

New York, April 5.—The United States battleship Virginia was successfully launched today.

## Anglo-French Shore Treaty

Issues in Morocco, Egypt And Newfoundland Finally Settled.

England Has Free Hand on Nile and French Shore Rights Purchased.

Hague Tribunal Will Decide the Amount to be Paid the Fishermen.

Paris, April 5.—Foreign Minister Delcasse held a long conference today with M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador at London, relative to the Anglo-French colonial treaty settling several long-standing issues, principally in regard to Morocco, Egypt and Newfoundland. M. Cambon will return to London tomorrow and it is the expectation that the treaty will be signed toward the end of the present week. The main points are settled, but there are some details capable

### Kuropatkin Talks.

Special Cable to the London Times and Victoria Colonist.

Paris, April 6.—A St. Petersburg despatch declared that General Kuropatkin has been notified by the commander of the Cossack division that the Russian cavalry will not be heard of again for some time, and when it is again brought to notice it will be through an exploit that will both please and astonish Russians. Another St. Petersburg despatch states that the Russians have sunk a large number of mines at the mouth of the Yalu.

of causing delays. For instance the Newfoundland government does not wish the French fishermen to retain the right of catching their own bait off shore. However, this is considered to be a minor detail and not likely to affect the general agreement. France surrenders her sovereignty over Newfoundland and receives an indemnity. The latter is twofold. First, for French individuals giving up property on the surrendered shore, and second, the French government's relinquishment of its sovereignty. The reports current setting forth the amount of the indemnity were inaccurate as the present intention is to submit the amount of the indemnity to the Hague tribunal. Morocco will figure in the treaty. Spain seeks the partition of Morocco, so that she may control a portion of the country. France opposes the partition, believing the future of the country depends upon its unity. Great Britain has no territorial, but commercial ambitions only in Morocco and therefore the treaty will safeguard her commercial rights and insure against fortifying the coast opposite Gibraltar. Thereafter France and Spain will adjust the political future of Morocco, but the indications are that the present treaty will strengthen the French position that her North African empire eventually will stretch westward to the Atlantic. The Egyptian agreement does not affect Great Britain's protectorate over Egypt, being confined to the administration of the Egyptian debt. Great Britain having a larger latitude in disposing of the surplus without the concurrence of France. France gets improved facilities in reaching Tunis and other points in French Central Africa. This concession is a partial return for the surrendering of her sovereignty over the Newfoundland shore.

### ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

Bomb Discovered on Board a Portland Steamer With Fuse Attached.

Portland, April 5.—A bomb containing two pounds of powder, a heavy charge of nitroglycerine and a box of 100 detonating caps, was found on the guard rail of the steamer Albany of the Western Transportation company, en route to the coast. The bomb was found by the crew and had gone out. From the fact that a quantity of Chinese tissue paper and a white sock such as worn by Chinese was wrapped around the bomb, it is thought that a plot to destroy the steamer was evolved by Chinese. The transportation company has persistently refused to employ Chinese.

## PURCHASING THE FRENCH ISLANDS

Apprehension in Newfoundland That Grave Dangers are Ahead.

Montreal, April 5.—The Star's London cable says: The Newfoundland correspondent of the Times, whose information is generally regarded as authoritative, sends a long despatch indicating that grave dangers are arising from the United States movement, engineered by Senator Lodge, of Mass., for the purchase of St. Pierre and Miquelon as a fishery base for New England trawlers, and a naval base for the American fleet. The correspondent says: "American fortifications on St. Pierre would be a menace to all British and Canadian shipping. Canada's Atlantic waterway is entirely dominated by St. Pierre. An American fleet stationed there would be able to sweep the ocean for hundreds of miles." If, as this Newfoundland despatch seems to indicate, any serious Washington movement of this kind is afoot, it is urged here that Canada should cause the British government to give immediate and emphatic intimation that Great Britain would be compelled, at any cost, to oppose her veto on any such transfer. Such intimation in the present friendly state of Anglo-French relations would, it is believed, suffice to stop whatever negotiations that might be pending.

### SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Berlin, April 5.—The Seismological observatory at Potsdam registered yesterday at 11:07 an earthquake shock of unusual violence, estimated to be at a spot thousands of miles distant.

## New Scheme Is Submitted

Premier Laurier Introduces The Amended Grand Trunk Agreement.

The Modifications Were Necessary to Aid in Financing The Line.

Mr. Borden Outlines a National Transcontinental Project in Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 5.—Premier Laurier, in the House today, presented the modification of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. In doing so he spoke of transportation being the most important question before parliament. A transcontinental road was the most pressing of all. There was also the question of developing the western coast of Canada. As for the modifications, they were necessary to the financing of the Grand Trunk Pacific owing to the changed condition of the money market. These arrangements were not otherwise important.

R. L. Borden strongly criticized the modifications. He said the undertaking would cost the country \$150,000,000 in all. He moved in amendment that a government system of railways should be created from political control, that the House should not ratify the proposed amended contract, but instead that there should be immediate construction and control by the Dominion of such lines of railway as the West to the Pacific as the country required; that the interior colonial be extended to Georgian bay and thence to Winnipeg; that the government system be extended in the maritime provinces and Quebec, and that the canal system and inland waterways be extended, terminals on the Atlantic and Pacific to be equipped; that the country between Quebec and Winnipeg be thoroughly explored with a view to constructing such lines as were necessary, and that the government, for accomplishing all these should, in the first place, get expert advice and assistance.

Advices to the government received yesterday state that the Russian commissioners have withdrawn from their untenable position on the Behring Sea sealing question. The only question which the commission had to determine was the question of compensation due to the British Columbia sealers who suffered unlawful seizure at the hands of Russians over ten years ago. The Russians desired to introduce certain other matters, but, acting under instructions from Ottawa, the Canadian representatives insisted upon confining the negotiations to the actual amount of damage sustained. It is now certain that some of the claims have been adjusted. They will have to be confirmed by the Czar's government and for the present, therefore, the amounts are withheld.

### BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

Vienna, April 5.—Considerable uneasiness has existed among the Jewish element of Lom-Palanka, Bulgaria, since April 2, owing to the murder of a young Macedonian, although a medical commission has certified that it was not a ritual murder. No reports have been received of rioting at Lom-Palanka, although local rumors are being spread, endeavoring to incite the population of the town against the Jews.

## Foolhardy Action Of Americans

Correspondents With Japanese Servants Sail into the Bear's Clutches.

Unfortunate Men are Arrested as Togo's Spies and May Be Executed.

Chicago, April 5.—In a special cable despatch dated Tientsin received today the Daily News correspondent says: While the Daily News despatch about the Japanese servants was being written, the Togo fleet had left Chefoo last week and at that time it was not known there that the Russians had proclaimed martial law at Newchwang, which was supposed to be a neutral port and as such was free to all comers. Mr. Washburn himself was astonished, therefore, upon arrival at the bar of Newchwang harbor when the Togo fleet was seized by the Russian officials who came out to us in a steam launch. The master of our crew revealed the presence of the two, which caused great excitement among our navigators. Our offer to retire immediately was declined, and soldiers with fixed bayonets soon boarded the vessel, seized the servants and dragged them forth from the ship, defying the protection of the British flag, under which it sailed, being of British ownership. The arrest was made at the mouth of the harbor, which is never recognized by Great Britain or the United States as belonging to Russia. On the Togo's arrival at anchorage, marines were placed on board and the captain was informed that he would be fired upon the vessel and destroy it if any attempts should be made to leave the harbor. During the examination of the Japanese servants the British consul remained quiet, though he said the servants would probably be executed. Our press is pressed to render assistance, he declined to do anything, even when put in possession of the facts. The excitement among the Russians continued, as they insisted that we were in sympathy with the Japanese and brought to the harbor Japanese officers disguised as servants previous to an attack by Admiral Togo's fleet. Mr. Washburn and myself were placed under arrest, and only the vigorous protests of the United States Consul Hillier, who was very active in our behalf and very kind, prevented us from being sent to prison. When Consul Hillier secured our releases on Sunday, we expected that our servants would be released, and the Russians have not yielded to the protests against the imprisonment of the two harmless Japanese.





## The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## THE COLONIST CIRCULATION

## FIGURES TELL THE TALE

Daily Average, 1902 ..... 3552  
Daily Average, 1903 ..... 3695  
Daily Average, Mar., 1903-3581  
Daily Average, Mar., 1904-4375  
April 3rd, 1903 ..... 3490  
April 3rd, 1904-5100

Circulation books open to all.  
Advertising contracts made on this basis.

## FINANCING THE WAR.

Among the speculations that are occupying the attention of the statesmen and people in other countries about the events of the war between Russia and Japan, is that regarding the manner in which the two countries will attempt to raise the vast sums of money that will be expended by both Russia and Japan in carrying on the struggle. While Russia is generally regarded as having resources far greater than those that her antagonist possesses, there are circumstances that tend to reduce that superiority if it really exists. Japan is near the arena where the fighting will be done, whether by sea or land, while Russia has to transport her troops and all their supplies over a distance of five thousand miles. The Japanese armies can also be fed at a lower cost per man than the Russian forces. These things will mean a great deal in the relative cost of the war, if long continued, to the two countries. And it would seem that the Japanese Government realizes that the war will be a long one and is making its financial arrangements on that basis.

The Russian Government can doubtless carry on war for some time without having recourse to a foreign loan. It has accumulated a large stock of gold in connection with its reform of the currency, and it can make this available for war expenditures by issuing large amounts of paper money. It can also postpone the prosecution of public works of various kinds and utilize the money that would have been expended on them for war purposes. But this course will lessen employment and thereby increase the distress already acute in some parts of the Empire. Russia is still almost purely an agricultural country, notwithstanding M. Witte's efforts to build up great industrial enterprises. But agricultural operations are carried on in a very primitive manner, owing to the fact that the peasants are too poor to buy modern implements. Added to this the soil of Russia proper is poor and has been rendered infertile by repeated cropping, so that the yield of grain is less per acre than in any other country in Europe, being only about one-third the yield obtained in England. The grain export from Russia has only attained its volume because the peasants are obliged to sell so large a proportion of their crops to meet the taxes and other obligations, that they are underfed and famines are not infrequent. It will not be possible, therefore, for the Government to raise the rate of taxation without incurring serious danger of creating great popular dissatisfaction. An immense annual sum has to be sent abroad to pay the interest on her loans, it being estimated that from France alone Russia has borrowed the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000 during the last few years. New loans will increase this burden but a long war will make further borrowing unavoidable. In regard to financial strength, Russia is like a man of great stature but with weak digestion and consequent sluggish action.

The Japanese, as we have said, are preparing for a long period of war and are making their financial arrangements with a view to that contingency. They have already arranged for expenditures to the end of the present year at the rate of over £1,000,000 sterling per week, or £53,000,000 in all. This is a very large sum for a comparatively poor nation. It may be roughly estimated that a yen has a purchasing power in Japan equal to a sovereign in England. On that basis, therefore, the Japanese are making provision for war expenditures equal to what in England would amount to the enormous sum of £530,000,000. How different this is from the manner in which the British Government entered on the struggle with the Boers. If we remember rightly it was thought that a trifle like £10,000,000 would "see the country through." Japan also is better prepared for the contest than many people think. For the past eight years (ever since Russia forced her to relinquish Port Arthur) Japan has been preparing for what her statesmen regarded as inevitable, were her people not willing that she should become a second or third rate Asiatic power, or even a state little more than a dependency of Russia. With this contingency ever in view, the administration of Japan has been thrifty and economical. Only on her navy and army—and chiefly on the former—has there been anything like lavish expenditure. Japan already had cruisers, but her rulers realized that, to be successful against Russia, they must have an army of battleships, and these they now have—if not as many as Russia, yet of later design, greater speed and heavier armament. In proportion to the relative wealth and purchasing power of money, we should estimate the cost of an ironclad to Japan as nearly ten times what it would cost England. Seeing what they have done in the building up of a navy, we can form some idea of Japanese thrift and tenacity of purpose. But to revert to Japan's ability to carry on war as compared with that of Russia, it should not be forgotten that Japan's

present debt is very small. Her trade is rapidly increasing. Taxation has not been heavy and the capacity of the people to bear an increased burden is stated by competent authorities to be very considerable. As we have pointed out, Japan has already arranged for that war expenditure to the end of this year without the necessity of making a foreign loan. Japan's credit is comparatively high at the present time but, of course, what it will be in nine months or a year from now will depend very greatly on the course of events and on the probability of her being ultimately successful in her struggle with Russia. Should the war not be confined to the original combatants, but other powers be drawn into the conflict, Japan might be relieved from a continuance of the heavy war expenditures. But at present there does not appear to be anything to indicate that there is any likelihood of such an unfortunate occurrence as a great international conflagration would be, but that the dispute will be fought out by Russia and Japan alone.

## ANOTHER ONTARIO SCANDAL.

The Ontario government does not appear to be able to keep itself clean of scandals. The past two years have been marked by incidents in connection with Mr. Ross' administration that must be deplored by Conservatives and Liberals alike, as bringing discredit on the country. Now another scandal is being investigated by a committee of the Provincial Legislature, and although the Government majority on the committee may present a report designed to exonerate the Government, or, at least, to slur over the most damaging parts of the evidence brought out in the investigation, the public will not fail to realize that the circumstances of the matter which is being investigated are most discreditable to the administration and its officials. It will doubtless be within the recollection of our readers that some months ago the Ontario Government decided to pay the claims for wages and salaries of the employees of the various enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie, which, owing to poor management or lack of sufficient capital, had been compelled to suspend operations and were unable to meet their obligations. In order to alleviate the distress which arose from thousands of people being unable to obtain their wages, the Government decided to pay the amounts due, so that the distress might be relieved and an opportunity given for a scheme to be evolved for the resumption of operations at these great works. Now it has transpired that the pay rolls on which the Government's agent disbursed large sums of money, were "padded" by the additions of the names of members of legal firms that had been retained by the companies, and by the names of contractors and other creditors. Nor was this all. It has been shown in the evidence before the committee that the salaries of many of the officials of the companies were raised on the pay rolls that the Government found the money for, beyond the scale which had previously been in force. Thus one employee who had been paid previously \$250 a month, was put down for \$400 as soon as it was known that the Government would pay and similar substantial increases were made in other cases. Altogether the Ontario administration seems sadly to have deteriorated since the days of Sir Oliver Mowat, and it is not surprising that throughout the Province the feeling is growing that it is time for a change.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large gathering of citizens at the City hall this afternoon to receive the report of the committee appointed some time ago to look into the matter of organizing a permanent Lifeboat Association in Victoria. The subject is one in which every citizen, as a resident of a seaport town, is deeply interested. It is understood that the committee have, at considerable trouble, secured much useful information bearing on the workings of similar associations in other parts of the Empire, and the results of their labors will be laid before the meeting.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND TAXES.

Sir,—The by-law seeking to authorize a further outlay of \$400,000 on the public schools of Victoria will be laid before the property owners on the 14th inst., and it would be well for the voters to grasp all the facts of the case before deciding to support the loan or reject it.

It has been decided, as a matter of national policy that all children shall be educated to enable them to earn their own living and fulfill their duties as citizens, and attendance at some school is therefore made compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, and it is admitted that during those years of compulsory attendance, as the cost of education and tuition shall be provided free in the public schools. The question for the taxpayers to settle is—from what age to what age shall this accommodation and tuition be provided at their expense? A recent meeting was held in London quite recently, to discuss this very question, and it was conceded that the vast majority of the pupils attending the public schools had acquired all the education likely to be of any practical use to them in after life, between the ages of 12 and 14, by which time they were able to earn their own living. The consensus of opinion was in favor of limiting the age at which education in these schools should be free, to 14 if it is now 15, though a large proportion of those attending that meeting considered that 12 should be the limit. There is no suggestion of excluding pupils from the public schools after the age of 14 or withholding from aspiring pupils any possible advantages they could derive by further attendance; but it is contended that after those facilities have been freely placed at their disposal for 8 or 10 years the parents or guardians of these pupils must be held responsible for any failure on their part to have made reasonable use of the facilities afforded them. And if they are not to be benefited by these advantages for their special advancement in life of their children they should contribute their small quota towards the maintenance of these public schools, which would otherwise become over-crowded and mere rendezvous for play and games.

This surely is a reasonable view and should commend itself, not only to those who are compelled to pay the bills, but to every fair and right-minded person who seeks all the necessary and reasonable educational facilities for the advancement of his children in life. It must be remembered that the large majority of the pupils attending these schools after the age of 14 will make no practical use or receive any real advantages from their additional years of schooling. It is not for their own good to thus detain them in the entrance into business life, nor is it in the public interest that they should continue to overcrowd the classrooms. It is unreasonable that they should force out their juniors, whose places are coveted and overtax the teaching staff with more or less refractory pupils old enough to be earning their own living.

Public schools are crowded by reason of the retention on the rolls of these over-age pupils, and not by reason



## We Eat Too Much

We eat too fast, we exercise too little, we overwork our nerves. The stomach and bowels get clogged. (Constipation.) The liver gets upset. (Biliousness.) And attending these two simple ailments come a kind of diseases and complications.



Nature's Laxative Water  
CURES ALL THESE TROUBLES  
Dose: Half a Tumbler on Rising

of any demand for the admission of younger children. There were, the clerk of last year over 400 pupils attending these schools over 14 years of age, of whom nearly one-fourth were over 16 i.e. 17 to 20, an increase of 18 over the previous year. Instead of their being any increase in numbers (as frequently put forward as a claim for more school accommodation) there was an actual decrease of 39 in the total number of pupils attending these schools. It is therefore apparent that with proper regulations there should be ample accommodation for the decreasing number of pupils attending these public schools. We must not forget that pupils in increasing number, are being sent away from Victoria to Vancouver, to Duncan, to Yale, Toronto, Montreal and even to Quebec. Many of these schools employ pupils from the high school do not speak at all satisfactorily of the results attained, and a look at the placard outside the new Carnegie Library will show that the school has secured creditable results. There is, therefore, no sufficiently well founded claim to any further outlay on the public schools of Victoria at the present time.

The policy to be aimed at is to compel the School Board to make the "High School more or less self-sustaining," as provided by Sec. 41 of the School Act, and to reduce the statutory age limit of the schools from 16 to 14. This would at once abate all congestion in the existing schools and tend to relieve the burden on the taxpayers. The only means of remedy seems to be to refuse absolutely all further laws for any additional school accommodation until these reforms are satisfactorily secured, and the annual ordinary estimates are reduced to reasonable and commensurate limits. The voting at the polls is the only way by which the taxpayers can express their views with no uncertain voice.

THOS. C. SORBY.

Victoria, April 5th, 1904.

## THE INJURED CHINAMAN.

Sir,—A China boy was unprovokedly assaulted by a number of white boys, and in the scuffle was run over by a Fort Street car, resulting in one of his legs being amputated. The foot of the other leg being much injured and saved from amputation with difficulty. He was incapacitated many months from earning anything, and forced to depend on the aid of his friends. He has suffered much physical and mental suffering. He remains for life a cripple, his wage-earning ability greatly reduced, and deprived of the full enjoyment of life. The Chinese friends of the boy and myself, were told after the case came up in the police court, by the legal advisers of the Chinaman, that if further proceedings were dropped, the parents and guardian of the assaulted boy, would be liable for damages \$250 (a sum which did not up to that time, quite cover the legal bill of costs) and the Chinese acting for the injured boy were advised to accept this offer. Inadequate as the amount was, the Chinaman agreed to accept it for the boy, and proceedings were stayed, but the promised payment was not made, and at last after an extraordinary delay, the case has come before the court, and by the report in your paper of the proceedings, the judge "unhesitatingly acquitted the accused." You do not give any of the evidence given. It is abundantly clear that the accused took part in the assault. I am satisfied there was no want of sympathy on the part of the judge, and that his decision was governed by the circumstances of the case. The facts, however, remain, that the assault was committed, that the poor boy is maimed for life. Simply because he is a China boy—for only a Chinese Chinaman boy was he assaulted, and no one is punished, not even by a police court fine, for simple assault. Surely there is a failure of justice. I can, on the ground of their youth and inexperience, excuse the conduct of the conduct of the guilty boys, but there certainly is a moral, if not a legal, obligation, resting on their parents and guardians to make what amends is in their power by a substantial payment to the injured boy.

C. T. DUFFON.

## PRESS COMMENT.

Appropos of the selection of American students who are to enjoy the Rhodes scholarships in England, the representative of the Rhodes trustees calculates that the cost of maintaining all the scholars will be about \$300,000 annually. The trustees are directed by the terms of the will to invest the Rhodes diamond mine stocks in English consols in such amount as will ensure the requisite income. The diamond mine securities are probably paying a 40 per cent dividend, so the trustees are exercising their discretion in the avoidance of haste to convert a 40 per cent investment into one that pays 2½ per cent.—Spokane Spokesman-review.

Mr. Butcher having been asked whether he can deny that the blacks in the Transvaal are declining to work because they are being offered less than half the wages which they were paid before the war, replies that he does emphatically deny the statement; and he gives figures, which he has obtained from an official source, to prove that his position is unsoundable. From these statistics it appears that in 1893, before the war, a Kaffir laborer in the mines was receiving 4½s. per month, whereas during the war the Boers reduced him to 2½s. per month. In 1902 the mine-owners, having recovered possession of the mines, increased the Kaffir's wages to 30s.; in 1903 the wages were further raised to 48s., and they have since been brought up to 50s. for foremen and 60s. for underground work.—London Times.

On the whole one cannot help feeling that the fiscal reform movement has done some good, if it has done nothing else than to dislodge from power Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton. Through a long political career Lord George has played no part but that of office-bearer, except in the early days of his career when he was an ardent seceder, and he who is nothing but an office-bearer never bears it well.—Saunders review.

The friends of Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, whose case attracted so much attention in parliament last session, will be glad to know that the circumstances which caused him to be placed on half pay from the command of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards have not been allowed to tell against him in the matter of promotion, as he has just been raised to the rank of colonel in the army, though he still retains his position on the half pay list.—London World.

government assuming the responsibility for the salaries of high officials at \$2000 a year, \$8000 for the prime minister, a possible excuse can be found for the payment of the wages of hundreds of men for two months while the works were shut down and the men were idle? The charge even is made that some salaries were increased when it became known that the Ontario government would pay them.—Montreal Star.

## PROVINCIAL PRESS.

T. R. Stockett, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., is at Butte, Montana, this week looking up more markets for coal and coke. The company is now shipping about 300 tons of coke per day to the Butte smelters, and there is yet a market available in that quarter for at least 600 tons per day. The rapid development of the coal mining industry has increased the production of coal and coke that the boundary smelters can no longer handle more than half of it, and hence the necessity for other markets. The Butte smelters are running short handed at present owing to repairs and the heavy snowfall which retards the transportation of ores.—Fertile Free Press.

A fatal accident occurred in the bush about two miles from Morrissey Mines on Monday, J. G. Eddy, a young Scotchman, being struck by a falling tree, resulting in his death a few hours later.—Morrissey Dispatch.

According to the International Miner, a New York publication, the British-American Gold Mining & Trading Company is no more, and its Lightning creek properties will now be operated under the name of the Great Cariboo Gold Co. of New York. The International Miner is a study in itself. Possibly some people may be persuaded that it is a snubbing paper, but it will never be worse deceived. It is decidedly of the boom order and unfortunately for Cariboo has included it as one of the mine properties to be exploited. The Great Cariboo Gold Company has placed an advertisement which reads like a fable and is about as likely of realization. It says: "One hundred millions in gold to be shared among those who get quickly and get in on the ground floor. Each \$100 now invested should return \$20,000."—Ashcroft Journal.

James Breen, manager of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., owning the well known Brooklyn and Steinwinder group of claims in the heart of this camp, was a visitor to the local business community on Monday, and leaving the next morning. It is nearly three years since these claims were operated. Mr. Breen being then in charge, and having spent something like \$100,000 in development, getting them to the stage where they can be made to maintain steady shipments of good ore. His contract with the Dominion Copper Co., when he took leave, was for the construction of a shaft for the reduction of the ores of the Brooklyn group, but about the time he discontinued work here a misunderstanding arose between himself and the directors of the company, and nothing has been done here since.—Nelson News.

About the only deal of any prominence that has been put through in the camp in the last year or more was effected on Friday last, when the Legal claim, situated on the first north Fork of Lemon creek, was turned over to E. Savage, for the operators of the Chapeau. The deal was put through by E. Bailey, and runs for 12 months, payments falling due every three months. A provision is also included for taking up the bond in three months by the payment of cash at a reduced figure. The deal, however, is a substantial one, and the deal is a strictly bona fide transaction.—Sloan Drill.

At Five Mile the water has been turned into the big sluice and the power plant of 370 horse-power is running full blast. This enables the whole plant to be lighted by electricity and will greatly facilitate the completion of the mill. It is expected that the sluice will be ready for the outfitting about the 20th of April. This will mean the resumption of work on the Nettle 12 and Silver Cup mines, with a large force of men.—Trout Lake Topic.

## THE MILLINERY MENU.

(Spring bonnets are to be trimmed with small birds and the most popular of the summer designs. This is done to prevent the women from wearing the spring hats all summer.—Millinery edict.)

A few potatoes on the trim.  
Arranged in some artistic plan,  
Will put the wearer in the swim,  
But only through the month of Jan.

Some early lettuce, torn to shreds  
And woven in a dainty web,  
Will nod upon the stylish heads  
That know what is the mode for Feb.

Young onions of the palest green,  
Arranged to form a swaying arch  
Of tossing tops, will soon be seen  
As quite the only thing for March.

Strawberries, with a net of lace  
That stimulates the light whipped cream  
Will form a finish for the face  
That April's styles will cause to gleam.

A bunch of cherries, and green peas,  
And little apples, too, will sway  
Upon the bonnets that will please  
The fashionable folk of May.

A wreath of roses—bear in mind  
That they must not come in too soon.  
You're out of style if you should find  
You wearing them preceding June.

The morning glory hat will be  
The idol of each woman's eye,  
When garbed with sky ecstasies, she  
Will see it flourish in July.

The poppy hat—now, do not let  
Your recollection slip a cog.  
To be in fashion, don't forget  
You must wear poppy hats in Aug.

The golden wheat and rye, through which  
The zephyrs of the summer creep,  
Will make a bonnet rare and rich  
And rule the thirty days of Sept.

If you should wear chrysanthemums,  
Your friends would wear by extremely  
Should you forget that bonnet comes  
Upon the fashion stage in Oct.

A turkey wing and pumpkin shell  
Are millinery's treasure trove.  
You'll find that they'll do very well  
To show you up to date in Nov.

A Christmas-tree, with ornaments  
Of tinsel balls and candle grease,  
Will make a hat that represents  
The noblest design of Dec.

—Chicago Tribune.

Of the leader of the Conservative party, Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. J. S. Willson, later editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe, and the choice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the most fitting person to chronicle the events of the life of Canada's Premier, says editorially in the Toronto News: "Mr. Borden is possessed of a personality which lends an impressiveness to the scene of contact—rather a rare quality in public men—and it would be impossible that he should come out of a series of meetings with a thoughtful and intelligent community without having greatly increased his prestige and strength."

A chief may be a silent man. Human leadership is a power apart. This power Mr. Borden possesses in a large degree. His selection as a leader of the opposition in parliament was not an accident, nor the result merely of chasing interests. He was a man and is a man who commands confidence at sight. He has the calmness, the cool judgment, the constructive power which men of experience like to see in those to whom they commit their interests. His lack of the brilliant experiences which he felt would be overdone while he had the essential qualities of leadership, no definition of floor tactics would have ever proved a substitute for them.

"On the platform he is not moving so much as argumentative. Audiences feel at times as if he were paying them the highest compliment of addressing himself to them under the impression that they would rather hear him than hear a speaker. A sense that what he is saying is important and not merely partisan talk reeled on in machine fashion. Impressiveness is, perhaps, his chief note, and Edward Blake and Dalton McGowan, the two men to whom he might best be compared."

Established 1858  
**A. W. BRIDGMAN,**  
REAL ESTATE  
Stores, houses and farms for sale and to let.  
FINANCIAL  
Money to loan in sums from \$500 to \$50,000.  
INSURANCE  
Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London; London Assurance Corporation; Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass.  
41 - Government - Street

Our Grand Millinery Opening commenced Tuesday, March 15th. All the very latest designs in French and American, up-to-date patterns will be on view at Mrs. M. A. Vigor's, 88 Yates St.

## TO RENT

On Harrison street, close to Fort street car line, a very desirable 6-room house with all modern conveniences. In first class condition.

\$25.00 PER MONTH  
Swinerton & Oddy, 102 Govt. St

## DUCK &amp; JOHNSTON

Real Estate and Insurance Agents  
Agents London Mutual & Ottawa Fire Insurance Companies

16 Trounce Ave.

## The Arctic Trading Co.,

General Traders, Groceries and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail.  
We have increased our stock of Groceries and Provisions, to enable us to meet the growing demand of the outgoing trade of the coming season. In addition to this we carry a complete stock of Sleds, Stoves and Tents. Call and examine our goods when you come to

WHITE HORSE.  
Opposite the B. Y. N. Freight Sheds, Front Street.  
CAPT. P. MARTIN, Manager.

## Victoria Day School.

Mrs. Blaklock ..... Principal  
Miss Jessie Potts ..... Assistant Teacher  
Will Re-Open Monday, 11th April, 1904  
Course of Study.  
English, Literature, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, "Callisthenes."  
Professor Douglass-Jouty takes the Senior French Class.

10 HARRISON STREET

## Miss Messenger,

(Late of the Civil Service, London, Eng.)  
Will Open a Class for Girls at

14 Bellot St. Early In April

English, Latin, Mathematics. Classes in French (Paris), German (Germany), English Education, Sight Singing and Piano-forte, by

MISS ARCHBUTT.

## Gowichan Laundry

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Pressed.  
Work Guaranteed

One-half Freight Charges Paid by Laundry.

## Architects and Engineers

Have your Blue Prints made at FLEMING BROS.  
Enlargements a specialty. Kodaks and supplies.  
62 Government Street.

## For Sale or to Lease

Large residence, 3 lots, corner of Moss and Richardson streets. For terms and particulars apply to E. M. JOHNSON, Real Estate Agent, Office 6 Broughton St., P. O. address B 188. Telephone, No. 74.

## Its True

There is a smartness about our suits that appeals to men. "Go, one and your friends will ask you where you got it." We are making a leader of a \$30 Scotch Tweed.

Cooper & Linklater  
TAILORS.  
47 Fort, Facing Broad St.

## Spencer's

Western Canada's Big Store.

## Covering the Floor

Our 1904 Showing of Carpets, Rugs, Matting

and Linoleums, suggests many ways of doing it.

Velvet Carpets

New designs, \$1.25 yard.

Stair Carpets

New designs in Tapestry, 50c, 65c. and 75c. yard.

Axminster Carpets

New designs, \$1.50 yard.

Short Ends of Matting

Two to ten yards. Today, 15c. yard. 20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c. qualities

Linens at 25c Each

Values to 75c.

In this lot are Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Bureau Scarfs, Pillow Slips, Runners and various kinds of odd pieces. Values to 75c. On sale today, 25c. each.

\$1 50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Brushes For 75c

Hair Brushes, Military Brushes, Clothes Brushes; all kinds; various values. All at 75c. each. On sale today.

Linen Napkins at 8c Each

Values to 25c. 100 dozen in the lot, all different.

Women's Dress Hats

New shapes. All but ready to wear.

A handsome collection of these neatly-trimmed Hats for women is ready today. Many of the hats do not require a bit of trimming, but may be worn with the spring costume just as you find them here. Others need a twist of ribbon or velvet, a spray of flowers or foliage to complete them.

Now for a Handsome Top Coat

The Short Covert Coat has made many friends this year. We have it in the smart 34-inch length, with loose back, broad shoulders, in light or medium shades; \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Cravenette Coats are in greater demand than ever. Worn in all sorts of weathers. Dressy enough for the fair day and ample protection against spring showers; \$10.00 to \$18.75.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests

Today 50c. instead of 75c.  
Good weight, lace trimmed, four dozen only in this lot.

Walking Skirts Less Than Regular

50 Skirts made of high-class Scotch Tweeds (three colorings). Two styles. No. 1.—Trimmed twelve-stitched pleats, full flare and stitched straps, trimmed buttons at top of flare.

No. 2.—Pleated yoke, with ten clusters of three pleats (making thirty stitched pleats).

These Skirts sell at \$10.00 and \$12.50, but having cleared out a manufacturer's stock of high-priced tweeds, he makes them up into two handsome styles which we will be able to sell at \$7.50 each.

Three Dollar Shoes for Women

When we began the Shoe business, it was the general policy of the usual shoe store to buy the manufacturer's regular lines and then get the largest prices that the public would pay.

We soon formed the policy of fixing upon set prices, and then getting the best shoes that could be made to sell at those prices.

The Spencer Wear Well Shoes for women is a shoe we order in large quantities, and our customers get ever advantage.

Spring Wear For Children 2nd Floor

All styles, light weight, Goodyear welts; kid, with plain and patent tips. Children's Cashmere Dresses, \$1.75 to \$4.50.

Children's Cashmere Coats.

Children's Corded Silk Coats.

Accordion Pleated Coats in silk and voile.

Serge Sailor Dresses in blue, red and white, with and without pleated skirts.

## THE PATERSON SHOE CO'S STORES

LADIES LIKE OUR SHOES

EVERYBODY wants a pair of New Shoes for Easter

Our New Spring Shoes are now in, and we are ready to provide EVERYBODY with a pair of Easter Shoes. Come, see our display.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LTD.  
THE LEADING SHOE DEALERS





## ALAS! MY POOR BROTHER

Reports Say That Port Arthur Has Been "Bottled Up."

From Montreal Star, March 29th.

(With apologies to Bovril, Limited.)

### Annual Report of Fisheries Inspector

#### Review of Last Season's Operations Made to the Department.

#### New Hatchery Constructed at Seton Lake and Other Works.

(Continued From Yesterday's Edition.)

The seaward movement of yearlings in 1903 began with the spring tide early in April, and continued to the end of May, and was greatest the first two weeks in May. Very few were noticeable in June. The yearlings issued from the lake at first in small and compact schools, towards dusk, after the sun's rays had left the surface next morning. Often in the afternoon, from a high bluff at the outlet, large schools could be seen coming down the lake. As the season advanced the numbers greatly increased. They moved in a compact school, running head first from the lake into the gentle currents of the outlet. Upon reaching the first pronounced riffle they would turn en masse and head up the stream, circling and moving more or less rapidly in the more quiet stretches before venturing to approach the dam. During the daylight their movements could be closely followed. Upon first seeing the schools of yearlings moving from Seton lake I was impressed with the remarkable similarity of their movements to that of the schools of adult sockeye observed in suit water. They were in the same compact mass, running in the same manner, turning the surface, with now and then a fish leaping out of the water. In April and early in May the main current of the stream passed out through the headgate of the dam, so that it was necessary for the school to pass through it in order to reach the outlet. As the season advanced the current at the headgate of the school would slowly approach nearer and nearer the head-gate, and now and then a hundred or more would permit themselves to be drawn into the flume, tail-race, and be swept into the pool below. With the passing out of the first few thousands the movement became general and continuous; all turning just at the head-gate, they permitted themselves to be drawn downward fall first. Once the school was in the flume it was impossible to estimate the numbers that would pass out even in an hour. At times the water between the lake and the dam were black with them. Even to observers accustomed to watching the movements of great numbers of fry in hatcheries and rearing ponds, the sight was astonishing, and no estimate could be given of their numbers. For many nights there were thousands and thousands of them passing.

That these fish were the product of the spawning of the great run of sockeye in 1901 there can be no reasonable doubt. That they represented the greater proportion of the product seems almost as certain, though I know that the number of fry which passed down Lake Creek in 1902 was very high, much larger than in 1903. The sight was amazing, and impressed one with the fact that the percentage of natural fertilization of ova and the survival of the resulting fry was greater than has been generally believed by the authorities.

The dam no doubt retarded their movements and caused them to congregate in great numbers. It was not until they otherwise would have done. Once the school had passed the dam their movements could not be so fully observed. They appeared to pass rapidly down the stream once they were below the dam. Where the water was not broken on the surface they swam down

stream head first, turning only when they were indications of a fall. The main body which passed the dam between dusk and dawn appeared to descend the length of Lake and Cayoosh creeks to the muddy Fraser (about three and a half miles by 10 a. m., as no considerable numbers could be seen in the creeks after that time.

Of their rate of travel after they reached the Fraser no idea could be formed, nor could we state that they still kept in compact schools. Mr. Rutter estimated that the young, running down the Sacramento river at the rate of ten miles per day, that they travel mostly at night, and said: "Muddy water hinders the movement down stream, as also does high water, which is usually muddy." If the yearlings move down the Fraser as rapidly as they do down Lake and Cayoosh creeks their rate of speed must exceed ten miles per day, as the Fraser is a much more rapid stream than the Sacramento.

In addition to the movement of yearlings from Seton lake, there was observed large movement from Anderson lake into Seton through Portage creek. The schools issued from Anderson lake in the same manner as from Seton. All that passed from Anderson had also to pass from Seton into Lake Creek to reach the Fraser. Daily observations were made only at Lake creek, so no estimate could be made this year as to which of these lakes rear the greater number of yearlings.

**OBSERVATIONS AT LYTTON.**

Observations of the movement of fry and yearlings, both in the Fraser and Thompson rivers, were conducted at Lytton by my field assistant, Mr. J. S. Burcham.

The Fraser river at Lytton, just above its junction with the Thompson, at low water, is about 125 yards wide, averages eleven feet in depth, and flows at the rate of six miles per hour. During the season it raised 50 feet, reaching high water mark on June 15th, at which time it was about 400 yards wide. In April the temperature averaged 36 degrees; May 46 degrees; June 53 degrees, and July 56 degrees. At all times the water was muddy and of a yellowish brown color which prevented observation of the fish in the water. Their presence could only be ascertained by capturing them in nets. The Thompson joins the Fraser at Lytton, coming from the east through a precipitous gorge at the end of the mile per hour. It is about 60 yards wide, varies from 16 to 23 feet in depth, is fairly clear, and has an average temperature in April of 41 degrees; May, 45 degrees; June, 51 degrees; July, 54 degrees. The clearer waters and higher temperature of the Thompson, as compared with the Fraser, is possibly due to the waters coming from the Shuswap and Kamloops lakes. During the season the Thompson rose 40 feet. Owing to its steep, rocky banks its width was not increased more than 20 yards over its width at low water. At high water it was discolored, but very much less so than the Fraser. Observations there were conducted beginning the first of April and were discontinued on the 13th of July. In making these observations a fyke-net and hand scoop were employed to catch the fish. The fyke-net used consisted of a long cylinder large made of a light small-meshed webbing, which was kept open by means of hoops, and terminated in a pocket which was entered through a funnel-shaped opening of webbing. From the face of the large there were two leader nets extending ten feet to either side, which led the fish into the mouth of the funnel. This net was set on the bottom of the river near the shore, with the mouth and leader net in stream. It was maintained in its position by means of stakes or anchors. The hand-net used was the ordinary scoop-net employed by the Indians, but of a smaller meshed webbing. This latter net was mainly used at night to take fish made visible by light. Daily observations were recorded on tables showing the number and size of fish taken, which are too cumbersome to be included in this report. The following summary will suffice to indicate the results of observations at Lytton.

There was a seaward movement of both fry and yearlings in the Thompson and Fraser rivers extending from the 1st of April to July 13th. The movement of fry was greatest in the Thompson, and appeared to be most numerous in April. The movement of yearlings in the Thompson was apparently less than in the Fraser, and like the run of fry, was a month earlier. The average length of fry in both rivers was 1 3/4 inches. The average length of yearlings was three inches. More fry than yearlings were secured in both streams, which was natural, from the fact that the latter were strong swimmers, more shy, better able from their year of experience to avoid capture, and kept more in the main current. They traveled down stream tail first, drifting rather than swimming down. In the muddy waters of the Fraser they seemed to travel as much by day as by night. In the Thompson the movement was always greater at night. Observations will be continued during the coming winter to ascertain at what time the seaward migration first passes Lytton.

**YOUNG SOCKEYE AT OTHER POINTS.**

Mr. C. B. Sward, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries, furnished me with two sockeye fry, one 1 1/4 and the other 1 1/2 inches in length, which he secured from the Fraser river near Bon Accord, on the 10th of April, 1904, which he said appeared to be passing down stream. Muddy and discolored as the river was at the time, he observed them in considerable numbers.

While sitting on the watchman's platform of a fish-trap of Lopez Island in July, 1902, I observed large schools of young salmon passing in and out of the meshes of the heart of the trap, which appeared to be sockeye, though no specimens could be secured. They were in the same compact school, and the yearlings observed at Seton lake, turning and circling with the same precision which marked their movements there, and were apparently about the same size. The experienced trap fisherman at my side stated that schools of these young salmon could be observed every year, but that they were more numerous that season than any other in his experience.

Early in August, 1902, from the deck of a purse-net fishing schooner, which was being operated on the salmon banks at the southwest end of San Juan Island, I noticed many schools of two distinct sizes of young salmon, which, I believe, were sockeye, and was told by a fisherman who had fished there with a purse-net for the past few years that the young salmon were more numerous than he had ever seen them before, and from their movements was of the opinion that they were sockeye. He stated that early in July there were more of the fry size than in August, and that there were more of the yearling size in the latter month.

The fry and yearlings have many enemies in fresh water. The crops of loons, cormorants, and numerous other water birds which were killed at Seton lake during the migration of 1903, were full of young salmon. Twenty-two were removed from the crop and throat of one loon. Large lake trout, chad and turbot were caught, whose stomachs were distended with them. In the pool above the dam at Seton lake, many other species of large fish were counted at one time preying upon the schools of yearlings. The number destroyed by these birds and fish is very great and cannot be prevented. Another source of mortality is the snake and other effects on these young fish, was found to exist, which could and should be prevented. On the 2nd of May last, at the head of Portage creek, the outlet of the creek, but no fish were found in it, and we were told by the Indians that they had caught none for over a week, because none could pass the dam above. They complained of the fact that the dam above them had been placed directly across the creek, and indignantly protested against our destroying their traps, claiming that they had always been permitted to catch these young fish for food. I do not know that this kind of contrivance is used in any other part of the Fraser watershed, but as there are Indians on all the lakes, save Quesset, it is probable that it is, and if so, the annual loss of young sockeye from this cause is very great. As there is an abundance of game in seeking for these young fish, the Indians have no trouble in getting all the food they need, no possible excuse can be made for their destroying the young salmon and I strongly urge that steps be taken to prevent their doing so.

**JOHN PEARSE BABCOCK,**  
Fisheries Commissioner.  
Victoria, December 31, 1903.

### Matters in the Mining World

#### Report of Slough Creek Company Shows Satisfactory Progress.

#### Spokane Syndicate Purchases Famous Kilo Group on Lemon Creek.

In regard to a circular recently issued by the Slough Creek, Ltd., the B. C. Review says:

"Although the decreased pressure is very satisfactory, there still remains too much water on the east, or up-stream, side of the workings to render it possible to work the levels to the eastward. The Spokane syndicate has made clear by a new shaft and gauge placed in the sea-est crosscut of the south drift, that practically the whole of the water at that point is being carried off, and that to the westward of the south drift there is little or no water. Under these circumstances, the manager has been directed to see if it is not possible to work the gravel in that direction.

The extent of the gravel has now been conclusively shown by the gold actually taken from the bedrock gravels. As recently as February 27th last, the consulting engineer advised that less than one cubic foot of gravel recovered from the crosscut at the end of the up-ramp, No. 2, yielded one dollar of gold, and the difficulties in the way of working it have been so considerably diminished that the board feel no hesitation in recommending that the final 1s. per share should be made available by the resolution of the shareholders for the continuance of the mining operations, and the directors trust that they may receive the support of the shareholders in this respect.

An extraordinary meeting has been called for the 25th inst., to sanction this call."

#### THE RICH SLOCAN.

##### Sale of Kilo Group on Lemon Creek to British Capitalists.

The famous Kilo group, on the North Fork of Lemon creek, in the Slocan, has been sold to a Helena syndicate for \$75,000. The syndicate was formed by N. F. McNaught, one of the chief owners of the property. When Mr. McNaught was seen at the Hotel by a representative of the Nelson Daily News, he was asked if it was rumored that the Kilo group had been sold, and replied that the property had been disposed of to a strong Helena syndicate for \$75,000. Asked if any payment had been made, he replied that \$25,000 was paid on Thursday, and that the remainder would be paid in a very short time. It was practically a cash deal.

The owners of the Kilo group were Messrs. James McNaught and N. F. McNaught, the W. E. Spire estate, of New York, and Warner Miller, of New York. The group is situated on the North Fork of Lemon creek, and consists of 28 full claims, located in 1895. A carload of sorted ore recently shipped from the Kilo group went \$71 to the ton, and the ore all averaged \$25 to the ton. About \$40,000 worth of development work has been done on the group.

#### YMR MINE REALIZES PROFIT.

##### Production of Gold for Month is About \$10,000.

Better returns are reported by the manager of the Ymir gold mine at Ymir, B. C., in his cable report for February. He says:

"Thirty-five stamps ran 27 days and crushed 2,750 tons (2,000 lbs.) of ore, produced 716 ounces of gold. The estimated value of the product is \$7,400; 250 tons of concentrates, shipped, gross estimated value, \$7,400; cyanide plant treated 700 tons (2,000 lbs.) of tailings, producing 100 ounces of gold, estimated gross value of \$1,100; sundry revenue, \$800; total, \$10,700; working expenses, \$16,250; profit, \$4,450. There has been expended during month on development, \$575."

#### LE ROI MINE PROVES A MINT.

##### Ore Shipped During February Nets Nearly \$10,000.

Continued good reports from the Le Roi at Rossland are being made by Manager S. F. Parrish to the London office. He writes:

"We shipped from the mine to the Northport smelter in February 19,244 tons of ore, containing 8,379 ounces of gold, 9,663 ounces of silver and 400,317 pounds of copper. The estimated profit, after deducting cost of mining, smelting, realization and depreciation, is \$58,500. The amount expended on development work during the month was \$11,000. I have reason to believe we have opened a new body of ore on the 700 foot level, which may probably connect with the south vein at the 800 foot level. Present appearances are most encouraging. On the 300 foot level veinary masses are very well indicated. The diamond drill hole between the 500 and the 1,000 foot levels looks most promising. On the 1,250 foot level we are now hard at work making a new shaft. I hope to be able to report more valuable discoveries during the present month."

For burns, cuts, scalds, etc. use Griffiths' Mouth Lincture.

Niblick-Solomon was the wise man. He knew all that there was to know. He taught Nature a man with his extensive assortment of waxes must have heard all that was going on.—Boston Transcript.

### Deranged Nerves

AND  
Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

# Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world.

It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and influenza, (grip) but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

### MUNICIPAL NOTICE

#### Sewer Rental and Sewer Construction Tax.

Public notice is hereby given that under the provisions of "The Sewer By-Law, 1902," the roll for the year 1904, has been prepared and filed in my office, showing the owner of lands and real property fronting upon each branch, main, or common sewer, or drain laid in the city of Victoria, and showing the number of feet frontage of the land of each owner so fronting, and giving the name and address of each owner, and also giving the amounts each one is assessed in respect to sewer rental and sewer connection tax, which are to be paid according to the said By-Law. Any person whose name appears therein may petition the Council in manner hereinafter mentioned, viz: "Any person dissatisfied with the number of feet frontage with which he is assessed upon such roll, whether upon the ground that the measurement is incorrect, or that the land and real property are not liable to taxation or are inequitably assessed under the provisions of this By-Law, may, not later than the 1st day of April in each year petition the Council for an alteration in such roll, and shall state his grounds for requiring an alteration."

CHAS. KENT,  
Treasurer and Collector.  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.

An extension of the time by which petitions of appeal as above may be received is granted until the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904.

CHAS. KENT,  
Treasurer and Collector.

### LUBRICATING OIL

Lubricating Compound, Truck Grease, Finest Qualities, at Bedrock Prices.

### MARINE IRON WORKS.

ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor.  
Pembroke St.  
Tel. 681 Res. Tel. 100

### RHEUMATISM

Mr. C. Little, 404 Symington avenue, Toronto, driver for Dundas, the Post writes: "I was so badly crippled with rheumatism, that owing to swelling, soreness and pain, I could not get my boots on, and walked with great difficulty. I got a bottle of Griffiths' Mouth Lincture, which gave me relief at once and speedily cured me. I can highly recommend it. Large bottles 25 cents. Special size 75 cents."

### FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Nice new six-roomed cottage. All modern conveniences. May be had on installment plan.

H. J. KNOTT,  
18 Caledonia ave.

### SEEDS FOR Bedding Plants

In named colors from bulk.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE,  
City Market

### COAL! COAL COAL

BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL.  
KINGHAM & CO.,  
Telephone 647. 24 Broad St.



### EXAMINATION OF EYES

Is an important part of our business, and our skill in that line enables us to prescribe the right lenses to correct and assist defective and imperfect vision. We make no charge for examination, and a very reasonable charge for glasses.

A. P. BLYTH  
Scientific Optician and Jeweler.  
65 Fort St.

### Easter Offerings for the Children

Coats, Dresses, Pinafors, Sun Hats and Bonnets, and a full line of White-wear. A new assortment of Millinery for ladies, misses and children.

MRS. W. BICKFORD, 61 and 63 FORT STREET

### Grand Millinery Opening

BEGINNING

TUESDAY, 15th INST.

MRS. G. M. TRIPP, 96 YATES STREET

### The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co'y

Chas. Hayward, President.  
Orders attended to at any time, Night or Day.  
Charges very Reasonable.

Casleton, Manager.  
Show Rooms and Parlors:  
52 Government St.  
Victoria, B. C.

The largest and best appointed undertaking establishment in the province.  
Telephone No. 43, 305, 404 or 504.

### Tyee Copper Co.'y

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores

SMELTING WORKS AT  
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B.C.

CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, GENERAL MANAGER.

THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.

### You'll Feel The Heat More Than Ever, This Summer.

This last winter was the most severe in 25 years. The cold was so continuous, that one's system became accustomed to it. Then to have the thermometer jump from 25 below to 70 above zero, is enough to upset anybody—unless they are prepared for it.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT puts the whole system in the best possible condition to resist the enervating effects of hot weather.

It cures Biliousness—keeps the stomach clean and healthy—stirs up the liver—regulates the kidneys—makes the blood pure and rich—drives away "that tired feeling"—gives vim to the whole system.

ABBEY'S SALT is the simplest—and the most effective of spring tonics. It is made of fruit juices—contains all the laxative properties of ripe fruits—and is pleasant to take.

At all druggists. 25c and 60c. a bottle.

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**

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### Majestic Ranges Are the Best!

Lawn Mowers, Grass Catchers, Grass Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Gardening Tools of all kinds.

A full line of Bird and Parrot Cages, Bird Nests and Nesting.

Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.

Geo. Powell & Co.

**North Western Smelting & Refining Co.**

BUYERS OF

Gold, Silver and Copper Ores.

Mattes, Bullion, Furnace

and Cyanid Products.

LOCATION OF WORKS:

CROFTON, - VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.



